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IRELAND AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

The following are extracts from the address which the Lord Mayor of Dublin has presented to the American Ambassador on the occasion of Independence Day. It will be remembered that Mr. O'Neill was to have undertaken the journey to Washington to place the address in the hands of President Wilson, but the Foreign Office refused to allow this course to be pursued until its terms were submitted to Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland, and this the Lord Mayor refused to do:

"When, a century and a half ago, the American colonies dared to assert the ancient principle that the subject should not be taxed without the consent of his representatives, England strove to crush them. To-day England threatens to crush the people of Ireland if they do not accept a tax, not in money but in blood, against the protest of their representatives. In the fourth year of a war ostensibly begun for the defence of small nations, a law conscribing the manhood of Ireland has been passed, in defiance of the wishes of our people. The British Parliament, which enacted it, had long outrun its course.

Seventy years ago our population stood at 8,000,000, and in the normal ratio of increase, it should to-day amount to 18,000,000. Instead, it has dwindled to 4,500,000; and it is from this residuum that our manhood between the ages of 18 and 51 is to be delivered up in such measure as the strategists of the English War Cabinet may demand. To-day, as in the days of George Washington, nearly half the American forces have been furnished from the descendants of our banished race. If England could not, during your Revolution, regard that enrolment with satisfaction, might she not set something now to Ireland's credit from the racial composition of your army and navy. No other small nation has been so bereft by law of her children, but in vain for Ireland has the bread of exile been thrown upon the waters. Yet, while self-determination is refused, we are required by law to bleed to make the world safe for democracy—in every country except our own. Surely this cannot be the meaning of America's message to mankind glowing from the pen of her illustrious President!

Are we to fight to maintain a system so repugnant, and must Irishmen be content to remain slaves themselves after freedom for distant lands has been purchased by their blood? Heretofore in every clime, whenever the weak called for a defender, wherever the flag of Liberty was unfurled, that blood freely flowed. Fighting by Irish sympathy with righteous causes, Britain, at the outbreak of the war, attracted to her armies tens of thousands of our youth, ere even the Western Hemisphere had awakened to the wail of 'small nations'. In the face of persistent discouragements, Irish chivalry remained ardent and adamant in the first years of the war. Ten of thousands of the children of the Gael have perished in the conflict. Their bones bleach upon the soil of Flanders, or moulder beneath the waves of Suva Bay. The slopes of Gallipoli, the sands of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Judea afford their monuments. Wherever the battle-line extends, from the English Channel to the Persian Gulf, their ghostly voices whisper a response to the roll-call of the guardian-spirits of Liberty. What is their reward?

"The spot on earth they loved best, the land to which they owed their first duty, and which they hoped their sacrifices might help to freedom, lies unremembered under an age-long thralldom. So, too, would it forever lie, were every man and every youth within the shores of Ireland to imitate himself in England's service, unless the clamour of a dominant caste be rebuked and still.

"Well assured are we that you, Mr. President, whose exhortations have inspired the small nations of the world with fortitude to defend to the last their liberties against oppressors, will not be found among those who would condemn Ireland for a determination, which is irrevocable, to continue steadfastly in the course mapped out for her, no matter what the odds, by an unexampled unity of national judgment and national right."

The appeal is signed by Laurence O'Neill (Lord Mayor of Dublin) Joseph Devlin, John Dillon, Michael Egan, Thomas Johnson, William O'Brien (Labour), T. M. Healy, William O'Brien, Thomas Kelly, John MacNeill (acting in the place of E. De Valera and A. Griffith).

MARCONI-LIBEL CASE

VERDICT FOR SIR C. HOBHOUSE.

Upon the verdict of a special jury in favour of Sir Charles Hobhouse, M.P., ex-Postmaster-General, Mr. Justice Darling entered judgment for the defendant, and consented to an application that the costs should be taxed and paid over on the usual undertaking in the event of an appeal being successful.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., sued Sir Charles Hobhouse for alleged libel in two letters concerning interviews between the parties in regard to a contract with the Government for an Empire wireless chain of stations. Justification was pleaded by the defendant who denied that when he went to Berlin in February, 1915, he asked the Telefunken Company to compete against the Marconi Company. He also denied saying to the defendant "You have your foot on my neck; are you going to crush me?" The case occupied eight days.

In consenting to the application as to costs, mentioned above, his lordship said it must be understood that he did not cast the slightest reflection on the verdict of the jury.

DUTCH CONVOY TO THE EAST INDIES.

UNPRECEDENTED VOYAGE.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

The dramatic act in real politics is frequently an act of folly. The Dutch people may find that to be their experience as a consequence of their Government's decision to despatch a group of merchant ships to the Dutch East Indies under escort of a man-of-war. The whole circumstances surrounding the project are so singular as to merit examination.

In the first place, we have Holland with Germany as her near neighbour on the one hand, and Great Britain as her near neighbour on the other, the former being a military Power and the latter a naval Power; and far away are the East Indian colonies of Holland, from which she draws a large revenue. Between the Netherlands and these colonies lie the seas commanded by the British Fleet, which is maintaining a blockade of Germany. That blockade bears indirectly on Holland owing to geographical conditions. Without preliminary consultation with the Power which controls the seas, the Dutch Minister of Marine, M. Rambout, dramatically announced at a meeting of the First Chamber at The Hague on April 16th last that it had been decided to send a convoy of Government passengers and goods to the Netherlands East Indies, with a man-of-war in attendance. Since it was in the knowledge of this Minister and his colleagues that Great Britain has always refused to acknowledge the right to convoy, the procedure, to state the case mildly, was not courteous. It was significant that the policy adopted was opposed even to the Dutch Ship Requisition Law. So, with the approval of the Dutch Government—apparently an after-thought—that law was amended for one purpose, and one purpose only—the regularisation of the scheme to which the Minister of Marine had committed himself in the First Chamber. But that was not all.

The adventure raised other difficulties, as M. Rambout himself admitted in his speech of April 24th, when he said: "Convoys on a large scale would require enormous quantities of coal, and the objection to sending ships to the East Indies consists in the supply of coal. We have in these times experienced everywhere that the refusal to supply bunker coal prevents navigation. If we wish to send convoys, we should, by sending a collier with the convoy—and that the Government intend to do—have a try to tranship coal on the way at sea, and endeavour to reach the colonies without calling at a coaling port. But this can, in the present circumstances, only be done on a limited scale on account of the quantities of coal required. For this reason the Government propose to limit its Government personnel who have to be relieved, and to Government goods which have to be despatched to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. This imposes such a demand upon our stock of coal, and therefore on the coal of our industries, that it is the limit for the present."

IN THESE circumstances, the preparation of the little fleet proceeded to the ignoring of the little Power enforcing the naval blockade and to the ignoring of the economic conditions to which Holland, largely owing to the sale of goods to Germany, has been reduced. By the end of May the preliminaries had been settled, although in the meantime the British Foreign Office had sent word to The Hague that the British "will exercise the belligerent rights of visit and search of merchant vessels should the Netherlands Government carry out their proposal." We, who have fought for our sea rights, could not do less than make that declaration, particularly in view of the disregard shown to the blockade by the Minister of Marine in making his original statement of intention. Within a little over a month of that announcement from the Foreign Office in London the Department of Marine issued an official *communiqué*, in the course of which it was remarked that "it is obvious that the convoy commandant would not tolerate any examination of the convoyed ships." In other words, the rights of the blockaders of Germany were to be ignored, and ignored in the most direct manner. At the same time, particulars were given of the convoy.

Besides the warship *Hertog Hendrik*, under the command of Captain de Ronckers, who is convoy commandant, the convoy will consist of steamship *Fabianus*, transformed into auxiliary cruiser of Rotterdam-Lloyd, under command of Captain Goosen, and very probably steamer *Noordam*, of Holland. America Line as passenger ship, and steamship *Benghalis* of Nederland Co., as collier. Ships will leave Rotterdam at Texel about middle of June, and, avoiding on voyage areas declared by belligerents to be dangerous, will proceed round Cape of Good Hope. Stock of coal will be replenished as far as necessary out of *Benghalis* either in neutral ports or at sea, outside territorial waters of belligerents. Duration of voyage estimated at about three and a half months.

In those circumstances this project was developed. Let there be no misconception. Apart from the naval and political issues raised, alike dangerous to Holland, the convoy must throw a heavy expense on the Dutch people at a moment when they have merited our sympathy owing to the expense and privation which the war has thrown upon them. This voyage will probably cost them at least half a million sterling, and perhaps well-nigh twice that amount. But there is more in it than that. The coal which the ships will use will apparently be German coal—that is my information—the price to be paid being over £4 a ton. Nothing is said in the White Paper which has been issued this week as to the real rather than ostensible ownership of the three merchant ships which will be employed in this adventure. Are they entirely Dutch?

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE WORLD UNITING TO CRUSH THE DEVIL.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE WAR'S COMPENSATIONS.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Kipling, paid a visit recently to the American Rest Camp at Winnall Down, near Winchester, and addressed a large body of troops. After welcoming them to England he said: "You have heard a great deal and you are beginning to realize a little what is meant by the cost and sacrifice of war. But even this war is not without its compensations. In spite of all the loss in the past, in spite of all the loss to come, there is something gained. And as I see it, the gain, the immense and outstanding gain, that has come to us out of all this furnace of affliction in which we have walked is that this very war has welded, by common endurance, by common knowledge, and by pain shared together, the decent-minded, kindly and clean-thinking peoples of the earth. (Cheers.)"

Later, Mr. Kipling opened a V.M.C.A. hut for officers. Here, to a crowded gathering, he said:—"We have been a long time over our present job, and we may be a long time yet. It has been a little bigger than we expected, because this is the first time since the Creation that all the world has been obliged to unite to crush the devil. You remember that before the war one of our easy theories was that the devil was almost extinct, that he was only the child of misfortune or accident, and that we should soon abolish him by passing ringing resolutions against him. That has proved an expensive miscalculation. We find now that the devil is very much alive, and very much what he always was—immensely industrious, a born organizer, and better at quoting Scripture for his own ends than most honest men. (Laughter.)"

Industry and organization we can all deal with, but more difficult to handle is his habit of quoting Scripture as soon as he is in difficulties. When Germany begins to realize that her defeat is certain, we shall be urged, in the name of mercy, toleration, loving-kindness, for the sake of the future of mankind, or by similar appeals to the inextinguishable vanity of man, who delights in thinking himself holy and righteous, when he is really only lazy and tired. I say we shall be urged on those high grounds to make some sort of compromise with, or to extend some recognition to, the Power which has for its one object the destruction of man, body and soul."

Yet, if we accept these pleas, we shall betray mankind as effectively as though we had turned our backs on the battle from the first. Your own President has said that there is no conceivable halfway house in dealing with the world's enemy. You are going, none too soon, into a world which has been laboriously wrecked by high German philosophy based on the devil's own creed that there is nothing good or evil in life, but thinking makes it so; in other words, that right and wrong are matters of pure fancy. That belief it will be your privilege to assist in removing from the German mind. (Cheers.)

or are they partly owned by Germans? The question is of some importance, because the interest of the Germans in Dutch shipping, particularly the Shipping and Coal Company of Rotterdam, has always been considerable.

AN INEXPLICABLE inconsistency what attitude ought the British Foreign Office to have assumed when its preliminary warning was ignored? A seaman would have blushed to compromise on the matter. There can be no question as to his view, especially in the light of the course which events had taken. Mr. Balfour, however, decided on a compromise, which does undoubtedly represent a bargaining over our sea rights, whether justified by special or general considerations I need not pause to consider. In the memorandum to the Netherlands Government of June 7th, which has just been published, attention was, in the first place, called to the inconsistency between the advertised innocence of the merchant ships' voyage and the decision to escort them with Dutch men-of-war, denying to the Allies the right of visit and search.

The sending of the convoy at all is hardly capable of explanation, except on the assumption that the convoyed vessels are to be protected in some transaction which the belligerents do not recognise as legitimate. There has been, and can be, no answer to that indictment. If the answer is innocent, judged from a naval, economic, or political standpoint—and they are all affected—its armed protection is unnecessary. While proclaiming that "his Majesty's Government cannot consent to any abatement of the right which they claim to search vessels under neutral convoy," the Foreign Office proceeded to state that they would agree to a compromise—in other words, an abatement for this occasion. In effect, full particulars, it was declared, should be furnished of the cargo and passengers, the latter to include only Dutch officials and their families, together with a guarantee that "no goods shipped in the convoy are either wholly or in part of enemy origin"; it was also stipulated that no ordinary mails, correspondence, printed matter, or parcels were to be carried. In reply to this declaration the Netherlands Government sent a Note, confused and inconclusive, because it failed to explain the inconsistency involved in escorting by men-of-war a group of innocent ships, and thus increasing the difficulty to which the Dutch Minister of Marine himself referred in the early stage of this inexplicable and costly adventure. The more ships, the more coal consumed; and the Dutch will be shivering for want of coal in a few months.

We, in the British Isles shall watch with lively interest the development of an incident unparalleled in British annals. It may be left at that, with the expression of the hope that no harm will come to the Allied cause as a consequence, and that the precedent thus established will never in any circumstances be repeated.—Daily Telegraph.

COAL MINING IN SWATOW.

From "Commerce Reports," Washington, is taken the following report by Mr. M. S. Myers, American Consul at Swatow:—

The mining of coal in the region about Kayingchow has received a much-needed impetus in high coal prices and has made considerable advancement during the past year. Native dust coal is now being placed on the market in increasing quantities and is beginning to supplant Hongay dust as a result of the high price of the latter. So far mining has been confined to surface and shallow shaft workings and is chiefly of dust coal.

Coal is generally found away from the watercourses, which necessitates expensive portage to the river. Navigation on the upper river is closed during the low-water season. It has been these transportation difficulties more than anything else that has prevented expansion in this industry, but with present high prices these charges can be readily paid and a profit still be made.

No organized mining enterprise has as yet been undertaken. There is no doubt that an important coal field exists in the Kayingchow region, but its development is largely dependent upon cheaper transportation facilities than are now available.

Heretofore this district has depended entirely upon imported coal to furnish the fuel for its various industries. The lime, coarse china ware, and tile kilns have been large consumers of the imported dust. The coal import for the past two years was as follows:—

1916, foreign coal, 56,105 tons, valued at U. S. \$325,254; Chinese coal, 19,349 tons, valued at \$130,125; 1917, foreign coal, 42,560 tons, valued at \$19,947; Chinese coal, 17,055 tons, valued at \$135,924. Of the foreign import in 1917, 24,921 tons, over half of which was dust, was from Hongay, while the remainder came from Japan and Formosa. Chinese coal comes from Chihli Province.
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JUDGE ON GERMAN WRONGS

In the King's bench division, recently, before Mr. Justice Darling, with a special jury, a widow named, Schabetsberger, brought an action against the London Electric Railway Co., for damages for the loss of her husband, an Austrian waiter, who died from injuries received whilst boarding a train at Maudvale on the Bakerloo Railway.

Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., on behalf of the defendant company, said he was startled to hear there was an Austrian who was unnaturalised going about London. In a short time he would have been interned—at least, counsel hoped so—and he suggested, if the company were liable, the jury must consider how much money plaintiff might reasonably have expected from her husband.

His lordship, in summing up, alluded to the question of damages. Had deceased been alive now he might have been interned. No doubt he was a decent and harmless man, but in Germany and Austria many decent and well-educated Englishmen had been interned long, long ago. The jury must take into account whether, if the man were alive, he would have been interned or still able to earn money as a waiter. Many decent people who had married Germans in this country had suffered. If people committed wrongs, like the German races had committed against the civilised world, they must suffer for it. They did not realise how long or how severely they were to suffer, but suffer they certainly would. The unfortunate man, according to plaintiff's case, came to this country in 1901, and in 1911 he married the daughter of a constable. Defendants alleged that he attempted to jump on the train after the conductor had given the signal to start, and was closing the gate. He fell between the train and the platform, and a few days later, in January last, he died from the effects of his injuries.

The jury found plaintiff had not made out her case, and judgment was entered for defendant company.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (RESERVE).

COMMAND.

The Captain Superintendent of Police has appointed Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R.), to take command of the Police Reserve during the absence on leave of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve) or until further orders, with effect from the 21st inst.

COMMENTARY.

Inspector Butterfield is commended by H.E. the Governor for his prompt action on the 28th August, 1918, in rescuing a Regular Chinese Constable and a Chinese Lunatic from the Harbour.

POLICE SCHOOL, 1918.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following as having "Passed with Credit":—Cr. Sergt. 565 Roza, P.C. 754 J. A. Gutierrez.

The "Past List" is posted on the Notice Board at this office.

SALUTING.

The following is to be inserted opposite page 59 of the D.O. Book:—The salute with the left hand is abolished. All salutes are to be made with the right hand, only. (C.S.P. Memo. 402, 14th Sept. 1918.)

September 21st, 1918.

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

RESULTS OF ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

We publish below the results of the annual examinations of the Technical Institute, held in June and July last:

CERTIFICATE WINNERS.

Alarakh, I. M.	Shorthand (80)	Sp. I.
Alarakh, M. J.	Shorthand	N. Beg. I.
Allen, Ebel	Tehrs. (Wom.)	III. P.
An Chun-ching	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	III. P.
Baker, Ernest	Chemistry, Prac.	III. P.
Baleros, Hyginia	Shorthand	N. Beg. P.
Barr, Wm. R.	English	III. P.
Barretto, M. M.	Tehrs. (Wom.)	I. P.
Brown, Anna E.	Tehrs. (Wom.)	II. D.
Brown, Patrick	Shorthand (80)	Sp. D.
Brown, Tracy	Shorthand	N. Beg. P.
Camero, Miya A.	Shorthand	Elem. D.
Chak Ping-ki	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Chan Chai-chun	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Chan Chim-ying	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	I. P.
Chan Hung-ching	Shorthand	Elem. D.
Chan Kam-mau	Physics	I. P.
Chan Kwan-shut	Mathematics	II. D.
Chan Long-shu	Teachers' (Men)	II. P.
Chan Mark C.	Teachers' (Men)	II. P.
Chan Mo-tong	Mathematics	II. D.
Chan Sik-chaw	Shorthand	Beg. D.
Chan Tai-shaw	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Chan Woon-man	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	I. P.
Chan Po sham	Mathematics	II. D.
Chenailoy, Florence	Shorthand	Elem. D.
Chenailoy, Mabel	Shorthand	Elem. D.
Cheuk Kie-chen	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	III. P.
Cheung Chung-leung	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	I. P.
Cheung Pui-yiu	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.
Cheung Shiu-kam	Teachers' (Men)	II. P.
Cheung Shiu-wing	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	I. P.
Cheung Sui-ying	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	III. P.
Chiu Hui-do	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.
Chiu Him	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	I. P.
Chiu Yau-kwong	Book-keeping	I. D.
Chow, P. Y.	Teachers' (Men)	I. P.
Chung Kwan-so	Chemistry, Prac.	I. D.
Concedo, V.	English	II. P.
Edwards, Percy	Chemistry, Prac.	III. P.
Figueredo, Laura	Cookery	I. D.
Fung Ngan-kwan	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	III. P.
Gerard, Wm. Geo.	Book-keeping	I. P.
Guinagan, Cecil	Teachers' (Men)	I. D.
Hall, Henry Spence	Shorthand (80)	Sp. P.
Hamid, Sheikh A.	Shorthand (80)	Sp. D.
Haroon, Ebrahim	Shorthand	Elem. D.
Haroon, Suleyman	Shorthand	Elem. D.
Higgins, Mary	Teachers' (Wom.)	I. D.
Ho Chiu-yee	English	II. P.
Ho Hung-in	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.
Ho Shue-ang	Architectural Design	II. D.
Ho Shiu-fang	Bldg. Cons.	II. P.
Ho Sun-wo	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Hu Kun-chi	Teachers' (Men)	I. P.
Hui King-hin	Teachers' (Men)	I. P.
Hung Kie-ching	Cookery	I. D.
Hung Kie-chun	Cookery	I. D.
Hung Kie-fong	Cookery	I. D.
Im Tan-wan	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Ip Chang-kun	Teachers' (Men)	I. P.
Imail, S. A. R.	Shorthand	Beg. D.
Imail, S. D.	French	II. P.
Imail, S. H.	Shorthand (80)	Sp. D.
Iu Choi-ying	Cookery	I. D.
Kam Lai-tung	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Khan, Jumar	English	II. P.
Ko Ping-kwong	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Ko Yau-cheong	Shorthand (80)	Sp. D.
Ku Chik-fu	Shorthand	Beg. D.
Kwan Wai-fong	Cookery	I. D.
Kwok Chin-hing	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.
Kwok Kam-fat	Mathematics	II. P.
Kwok Lun-hing	Mathematics	II. D.
Kwok Wan-hung	English	III. P.
Kwong Tit-hing	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	I. P.
Kylling, W. H.	Chemistry, Prac.	II. P.
Lai Kwat-sun	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	II. P.
Lai Lin-yan	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.
Lai Sau-yan	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	I. P.
Laing, Douglas	Physics	I. P.
Lam Kwan-ying	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	III. P.
Lam Muk-ying	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.
Lam Siu-kai	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	I. P.
Lam Tsung	Teachers' (Men)	III. P.
Lau Hung-chun	Mathematics	II. P.
Lau Kin-fan	Mathematics	II. D.
Lau Pik-heung	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	II. P.
Lau Wai-kin	Mathematics	II. D.
Law, H. A. P.	Book-keeping	II. P.
Law, Wm. A. H.	Book-keeping	II. D.
Lee Fon-on	Teachers' (Men)	I. P.
Lee Shiu-chong	Shorthand	N. Beg. P.
Leung Choi-liog	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.
Leung Fok-kin	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Leung Hon	Shorthand	Beg. D.
Leung Kim-chu	Chemistry, Prac.	I. P.
Leung Lai-yung	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	III. P.
Li Chi-lam	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	III. P.
Li Chi-wa	Teachers' (Men)	III. P.
Li Chung-yat	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	II. P.
Li Chung-shi	Mathematics	II. D.
Li Hing-chau	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	II. P.
Li Ka-kuk	Tehrs. Vern. (Men)	II. P.
Li Oi-ki	Tehrs. Vern. (Wom.)	II. P.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 11th.

ALTHOUGH Hsu Shih-chang declined the presidency because the burden was too great for him to assume, this does not mean that he is not a matter of form. His utterances since then indicate his acceptance of the high office, and congratulations have been showered upon him. Even two of the leaders in the south-west are understood to have expressed like sentiments, but, of course, they had the expressions conveyed indirectly. Indeed, were it not for the irreconcilables of Canton, who declare they will recognize no action of the Peking Parliament, the election of Hsu Shih-chang could be declared the most popular event which has taken place in China during the Republican regime. President Feng Kuo-chang has recommended him to the country, south as well as north, as a man of virtue and experience and a lover of peace. The ex-Emperor was so pleased when he learned the news that he wished to call on his former tutor, but perplexity of etiquette forbade him, and instead, he sent a delegate. As Hsu Shih-chang has declared that part of his policy is to make peace with the South, it may be presumed that he has good reasons for believing that this can be accomplished, so that, notwithstanding the apparent objections of the Canton politicians, his assumption of office may assist rather than retard the compromise which so many people wish to see arranged.

President Feng Kuo-chang will probably leave the Palace a week or so before October 10th, the date of the installation of the new President, and proceed to Tientsin, while Hsu Shih-chang, in order not to appear too eager, will transact the presidential business from his house for a week or so afterwards. Such is Chinese modesty.

As expected, Parliament did not elect a Vice-President. It prefers to shelve the question meantime, and, in order to celebrate the birthday of the President, both Houses have taken a fortnight's holiday. Feng Kuo-chang's name is mentioned for the position. So is Tsao Kun's, the moderates, however, incline to the thought that a Southerner, either General Lu Weng-shang or Tsao Chun-huan, should be given the position in order to preserve the balance and cement the contemplated re-union of North and South. The latter course is believed to be the one approved by the President-elect, and, consequently, is most likely to be the one adopted. Hsu has made it clear that he is not in subjection to the Peiyang party or the Anfu Club; he means to act as he deems best in the interests of the country.

A course which will certainly not run smoothly but which most onlookers will applaud. President Feng Kuo-chang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui, who have been rivals for over a year, will each resign at the same time in order to save the face of the other. Either the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tien Wen-tieh, or the Minister of the Interior, Chien Nui-huan, will act temporarily. It is pending the appointment of Liang Shih-chi, or possibly another from Shanghai. Needless to say, there will be changes in the Cabinet.

THE CIVIL WAR. The war still goes badly for the Government. In Hunan the Southerners, taking advantage of General Wu Pei-fu's peace attitude, are again becoming aggressive, while Fukien has suffered invasion from the South, and at the moment of writing, Amoy is reported to be invested. Tsao Kun lingers at Paoching watching political events, but Premier Tuan talks about going down to the South to organize victory. This may be doubted. Nobod, seems to have any stomach for fighting.

It looks as if the Military Government at Canton had reconsidered its decision to seize the Maritime Customs. The matter has apparently been dropped after protests from the various Powers interested, including Japan. Had the Military Government carried its resolution into effect it would probably have brought about foreign intervention, which has been delayed in consequence of the fact that the seizure of Sank funds is also contrary to treaty obligations.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS. The operations of Japanese troops in Manchuria continue to give matter to the various generals in the neighbourhood to make all kinds of reports to Peking. On general states that when he protested to the Japanese with reference to certain actions he was informed that these were done in accord with the Sino-Japanese Military Convention recently concluded. In order to know where he stands he asks to be furnished with a copy of the Convention.

TANG HUA-LING. The assassination of this Chinputang leader, a monarchist, in Victoria, B.C., is deeply regretted by the Chinese community, and posthumous honours from the Government, and funeral expenses will be voted his family.

ARMY SUPPLY. The report that a formal agreement had been signed between the Chinese Government and the Taiheikumai, a Japanese firm, for a loan of thirty million yen, is denied, though it is admitted that the firm named has undertaken to supply arms and munitions to the Chinese Government, payment to be made by instalments spread over a period of years. The amount of the purchase is not disclosed. I have been informed that the Company stipulated that the arms were not to be used against the South, a stipulation which it is easy to accept. Its fulfilment is, perhaps, a different matter.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY. For some time the ex-Imperial Family have suffered from the prevalent impetuosity. They have not received their monthly allowance from the Government for so long that the arrears amount to \$700,000. It is now proposed to liquidate by payments of \$10,000 per month. The election of Hsu Shih-chang will be welcomed by the Imperial Household, which knows that this gentleman will use his influence on its behalf.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY RESUMPTION. It is good news to learn that the Trans-Siberian railway, as a result of the Czech-Slovak success in Siberia, will be re-opened in considerable part to traffic, and even the wagons of the trains of the International Sleeping Car Company will

be in operation again shortly. Normal traffic will be opened as far as Irkutsk, and if the Allied line in Siberia joins with that from the Murman coast through traffic to England may not be so distant after all.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Chinese who was charged with forging a draft for \$37 belonging to a Japanese payable at the Bank of Taiwan was committed for trial at the October Criminal Sessions.

THEFT FROM NAVAL YARD.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of hose from the Naval Yard. Inspector Sim stated that defendant was searched while going out of the yard gates and the hose was found concealed round his body.

Defendant, who stated that he picked up the hose, was sentenced by Mr. Wolfe to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

"A DIRTY LOW THING TO DO."

A Chinese hospital orderly at Bowen Road Hospital was charged, on remand, with stealing a uniform, belonging to the Hospital. He was sentenced by Mr. Wood to one month's hard labour.

The same man was also produced before Mr. Wolfe on a charge of stealing some clothes belonging to another orderly.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that it was "a dirty low thing" to rob a fellow-servant. Unless the servants were honest and could trust each other it would be impossible to carry on. He sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour—the sentence in the two cases to run consecutively.

DEPORTEES IN TROUBLE.

Over sixty deportees have arrived in the Colony from Singapore, most of whom were banished for committing criminal offences. Even on the way to Hongkong their criminal instincts asserted themselves, with the result that two of the number were produced before Mr. Wood and charged with stealing a pair of black boots and a pair of brown shoes.

It was stated that, while the deportees were being marched to the Police launch, the Chief steward of the vessel in which they travelled reported the loss of the boots and shoes. The men were examined and the two defendants were found to be wearing the shoes.

Defendants stated that the articles were given to them by the steward.

Mr. Wood sentenced them to six weeks' hard labour each.

A STORY DISBELIEVED.

A Chinese was charged with giving a wrong address when pawning a watch and chain valued at \$3.

Defendant, it was stated, went to a pawnshop in Des Vaux Road and offered the watch for \$1. When asked for his address he gave a wrong one. Sergeant Ingham, who was in the pawnshop at the time, noticed defendant behaving in a suspicious manner, and arrested him.

Defendant stated that he picked up the articles in the street. Suddenly he attempted to escape, but was followed and arrested on the Prater.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that was the first occasion on which he had attempted to pawn anything. He was not asked his name or address.

Mr. Wood remarked that there seemed to be some truth in defendant's statement and discharged him.

THE TUNGCHOW ROAD. Last autumn's floods in Chihli have proved a real blessing in disguise, inasmuch as they have resulted in much-needed attention being given to conservancy in this area and also in the construction of a highway from Tungchow to Peking, which work was undertaken in order to provide relief for victims of the floods.

The Chinese Government and the American Red Cross Society between them bore the cost of construction, which amounted to 300,000 dollars, each paying half. The old imperial stone highway was torn up and a macadamised strip fifteen feet wide with stone causeways on each side, was relaid. This work is now completed, and the formal inspection of the new road took place a few days ago, when Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, director of Flood Relief in Chihli, accompanied by other Chinese officials, and Mr. McMurray (American Charge d'Affaires), Mr. Roger Greene (of the Rockefeller Foundation, who represented the Red Cross Flood Relief Committee), and thirteen others travelled over the roadway in motor-cars, covering the thirteen miles in little more than half an hour. The maintenance of the road will be undertaken by the authorities of the metropolitan district.

A MONOPOLY. If the regulations governing the organisation of the Chung Hua Trading Company, as promulgated under the seal of the President, are carried into effect they will seriously prejudice all other trading organisations in China, for they are about as exclusive and monopolistic as can well be imagined. The original *raison d'être* of this company was to handle the gold note issue. It was to be the instrument for the inauguration of a brand new gold currency made in Japan without regard to such trifling difficulties as gold reserve or unification of currency. Indeed, it seems to have been designed in order to give effect to the recognised law that a base currency will drive out a good currency. The regulations provide that the capital of the company is to be \$5,000,000 in gold currency, whatever that may mean. The company is to act as agents for the Government, to whom it may apply for such privileges as importing and exporting goods which ordinarily require a Government permit. It may act as special buying agents for the Government, who may grant it subsidies on freight rates charged by State railways as a special encouragement in the exportation and importation of raw materials, manufactured goods, machinery, etc. That such a "raw deal" could be brazenly promulgated is a demonstration of the effrontery of the present Administration, which seems to be prepared to hand over all national assets in return for gold.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, on and after MONDAY, 7th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2447]

LOST.

FOX TERRIER DOG, one black, one white eye. Reward. Reiss & Co., Queen's Buildings. [2448]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:
Report and account for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.
L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2443]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING OF THE NEW GROUND will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M. Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2443]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half-Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 30th September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2410]

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10,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 850 Pages on Fine Paper. Edited by Des. V. K. LEE and Woo Kwang-Kin.

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UPTO-DATE. Chinese viewpoint; Wade's system of romanization; scientific and technical terms; slang, proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar phrases, and proper phrases in Chinese; characters arranged in indexes according to number of strokes and alphabetically; convenient for the desk or carrying.

Send in your order with \$5.00, before it is too late.
COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS. [2386]

G. & R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [168]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

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is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food. [128]

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Telephone No. 1848. [187]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 2, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Solicitors, as Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. [2416]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Jockey Club Annex, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Matchless hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1918. [2430]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

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The Daily Press.

Hongkong 23rd September, 1918.

GERMANY'S OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

It is, of course, obvious to those in authority in Germany that if the war is fought to a finish it must end in their overthrow. Even if they adhere to the belief that the German is a superman, a belief which has been exploded by experience on the battle-field—they must realise that their Army cannot indefinitely withstand the onslaughts of the constantly increasing forces which are being marshalled against it. We have an indication of this in the change of tone which is noticeable in their utterances. The old arrogant assurances of conquest are giving place to the plea that Germany is fighting a war of defence. At the same time the militarists know full well that either the defeat of the Army or the acceptance of the Allies' peace terms means their own downfall, and, therefore, they are prepared for the nation to make any sacrifice that will stave off the evil day in the hope that, in the meantime, something unforeseen may arise to save them from paying the full penalty of their crimes against humanity. After the failure of their submarine campaign, in which they placed such implicit confidence, and of their great offensive on the Western Front, which was to place Paris and Calais in their hands and drive a wedge between the Allies, they are placing their trust, once again, in diplomatic intrigue, which proved so successful in detaching Russia from the Alliance. For a second time, therefore, they have made overtures to Belgium, forgetful of the fact that, despite its sufferings, Belgium, unlike Russia, is a united nation whose "head is bloody but unbowed." The object of this renewed attempt to divorce Belgium from her Allies is two-fold. From a military point of view it is sought to shorten the German line by one-half its present length, thus relieving the growing strain upon the man-power of the Army and checkmating the Allies' outflanking

movement. From a diplomatic point of view it is hoped to rob the Allies of one of the chief planks in their platform. For, as Mr. Lloyd George told the Trades Union delegates at Westminster in January, "the first requirement of Great Britain and the Allies is the complete restoration of the political, territorial, and economic independence of Belgium, and such return as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces." With so much at stake we might reasonably suppose that Germany would be prepared to offer very attractive terms, not only as a temptation to her sorely stricken victim, but also as a means of rehabilitating herself, to some extent, in the eyes of the world. Yet we find that, as in the case of Russia and Roumania, Germany's only conception of peace is one that shall leave her in the position of a victor dictating to the vanquished. There is no mention of repairing the wanton damage done to the country, of paying compensation for the levies made upon it, or of offering any atonement for the cruel injustice inflicted upon the long-suffering population. On the contrary, Germany insists on the maintenance, after the war, of the commercial treaties previously in force, which, following upon her systematic destruction of Belgian industry, would ensure her economic grip on the country. She claims full amnesty on behalf of any Belgians who have been guilty of traitorous conduct, thereby imposing on the Belgian Government an act of submission. Finally, she has the audacity to demand that Belgium shall enter into an obligation to effect a solution of the languages question in conformity with Germany's Imperial policy. At present French and Flemish are spoken to about an equal extent by the population, and Belgium is officially bilingual, but the former tongue is that employed by the upper classes. To permit any outside interference in this domestic matter would be an abdication of sovereign rights. These proposals give the world a clear insight into Germany's intentions towards Belgium and, taken in conjunction with the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, show conclusively that the only prospect of a just and enduring peace lies in the "absolute victory" of the Allies.

One case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Friday last.

The name of the Hongkong Turkish Bath Toilet Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a road from Findlay Road to Gough Hill Road.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) left for Japan on Saturday.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. E. Suzuki to act as Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 7th amounted to 39,663 tons and the sales to 52,168 tons.

We understand that Mr. Li Hong Mi has been informed that the Government will not object to his proceeding to England in connection with his appeal to the Privy Council.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Chan Kai-ming to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Lau Che-pak.

POSSESSION OF GELIGNITE

"FINE OF \$250."

At the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 81 sticks of gelignite and 90 detonators.

Inspector Angus stated that defendant was arrested in Shaikwan. Gelignite was more dangerous than dynamite. Defendant brought it from a junk, but for what purpose it was not known.

Defendant said that a friend gave him the gelignite.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that defendant had rendered himself liable to a fine not exceeding \$250 or imprisonment for six months. It was very dangerous for defendant to carry gelignite about. He would be fined \$250, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

12.30 p.m., Sept. 21st.
Typhoon in about 120deg. Long. E. and 17deg. Lat. N., almost stationary.
Warning: Depression northern part China Sea.

THE COLONY'S RAIN.

The Colony experienced a very heavy rainfall during last week, no less than 15.71 inches having fallen between 10 a.m. on Sunday, September 15th, and 10 a.m. yesterday. This brings the total for the year, as registered by the Observatory, up to 96.07 inches, against an average of 73.37 inches.

The rain which commenced on Sunday evening continued, with a break between Tuesday morning and Wednesday morning, till the early hours of yesterday. The highest rainfall in the week occurred between Friday and Saturday morning, when no less than 7.18 inches were registered.

The week's rainfall, as registered at 10 a.m. each morning at the Observatory, was as follows:—

Monday, Sept. 16th	0.80 inches.
Tuesday, Sept. 17th	1.24
Wednesday, Sept. 18th	0.00
Thursday, Sept. 19th	1.15
Friday, Sept. 20th	2.91
Saturday, Sept. 21st	7.18
Sunday, Sept. 22nd	2.43

ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY AT YAUMATI.

SIX MASKED MEN WITH REVOLVERS.

In spite of the endeavours of the Police to run to earth the gangs of robbers who have created great uneasiness in Hongkong and Yaumati by their daring depredations, another outrage took place on Friday night at a rice-master's shop, 200, Reclamation Street, Yaumati.

It appears that at 9.50 p.m. a knock was heard at the door of the shop and a voice called out for a person by the name of Ah Fung. The door, which was closed but not barred, was then opened and four men entered, followed by two others, all of whom were masked and carried revolvers. They threatened the inmates and then commenced to ransack the house.

The master of the shop, who had the key of the safe in his possession, thinking "discretion" the better part of valour, fled upstairs. The robbers noticed this, and two men started in pursuit. The master, however, managed to gain the first floor and jumped into the next house over the verandah. He then descended to the street and blew a police whistle, but before the police could arrive on the scene the robbers had decamped with over \$150, taken from the drawers in the counter.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A RIVAL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese were charged with disorderly conduct. The first defendant, a yachtsman employed by Mr. Bunje, was also charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and with shooting at a junk-master with intent to murder him.

Inspector Sim stated that the three defendants were employed on Mr. Bunje's yacht, and on Friday, the first defendant, imagining complainant to be in love with the same girl as himself, invited him to tea at a restaurant and when the invitation was refused a quarrel arose. The defendant, believing that complainant intended to take the girl away, went on board the yacht and armed himself with Mr. Bunje's pistol. Coming ashore again, he met the complainant on the foreshore of the "Praya" and shot at him twice.

Both shots missed fire. The complainant managed to grapple with defendant, and, after a struggle, seized him and handed him over to witness. Witness had been instructed by the Captain, Superintendent of Police to ask that, if a *prima facie* case were made out, the first defendant should be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Wolfe, in remanding the case until Monday, said he proposed to take the case against the first defendant separately.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON THE EXPORT OF SILVER.

PEKING, September 20th.
An application by the Chinese Government for an embargo on the export of silver and copper is being favourably considered by the Diplomatic Body. The authority is awaited of the interested Governments. Under the new arrangement the export of silver will be permitted under a certificate from the Inspector-General of Customs.

TRAINS DELAYED BY BANDITS.

Trains between Shanghai and Tientsin have been delayed in consequence of the operations of bandits. One train was detained fifteen hours in consequence of a battle between troops and the bandits. The latter were dispersed and suffered many casualties.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [2443]

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

PEKING, September 22nd.

The Minister of Finance has sent Jim Tin-yo to America to continue the negotiations for a loan for the Canton-Hankow railway.

APPOINTMENTS IN HUNAN.

It is reported that Ng Pui-fui will be appointed Tsuchun by the Hunanese, and Tam Yin-Oi (the ex-Tsuchun), Civil Governor.

OFFICE OF MEDIATOR DECLINED.

Li Yuan-hung, who was requested to mediate between the North and South has declined.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [2443]

September 22nd.

DISMISSAL OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Military Government has issued an order that the Civil Governor Li Yew-hon, be relieved of his appointment and also of the commandship of the Shui-Hing troops owing to his long sick leave. Chak Wong (one of his lieutenants) is appointed acting Civil Governor.

In view of this sudden change, which will surprise the people, the Tsuchun has announced that he and Chak Wong will maintain peace and order. The police have been warned to be on the look-out for certain movements which will probably be engineered as a protest against the Civil Governor's dismissal.

AMOI OCCUPIED.

We have received from our military correspondent in Swatow, a telegram, dated the 21st inst. stating that the Fukien Tsuchun escaped by the cruiser *Ting Sog* on the 20th, and Amoy was occupied by the Canton forces with little opposition.

OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Administrative Directors of the Military Government entertained the principal Japanese in Canton, yesterday. The Tsuchun has recently entertained day by day, the principal civilian, political, military, naval, and police with a view to developing cordial relations.

CUSTOMS-BRANCHES SUSPENDED.

The Superintendent of Customs has reported to the Tsuchun that the Customs branches at Shum-shan and Kwei-mui, which have been ransacked by robbers, have been suspended.

A CIGARETTE-MAKER'S LAPSE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday, a Chinese woman pleaded guilty to stealing eighteen packets of cigarettes belonging to the Canton-Nanyang Tobacco Co.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defence, pleaded for mitigation of sentence, saying that defendant had been employed by the Company for over six years and had always borne a good character. If she were sent to prison it would mean that she would not be able to procure employment. He thought a fine would be sufficient, as this was a first offence.

The manager of the Company said he did not wish to press the charge, but, at the same time, hoped that a slight punishment would be inflicted as a deterrent to others similarly minded. He had over 2,000 women in his factory, and if the defendant was allowed to go free other women might follow her example. "It was possible for her to have carried on thieving for a long time, as the female-searchers were not over-zealous in the performance of their duty, but simply felt the women's clothing as they passed out of the gates. The women were paid 40 cents a day, but sometimes made 50 cents. He paid as much as \$1,000 a day to the Government as duty on the tobacco."

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$12, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

THE WAR.

ALLIES RIGHT UP TO THE HINDENBURG LINE:

SEVERE GERMAN DEFEAT AT ST. QUENTIN.

SPLENDID PROGRESS IN PALESTINE:

MOST DECISIVE STROKE OF THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

BULGARIANS RETIRE ALONG A SEVENTY MILE FRONT.

EVACUATION OF BAKU BY THE BRITISH.

SERIOUS POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

MOEUVRES RECAPTURED.

London, September 20th.
1.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have recaptured Moeuvres.

SCOTS COMPLETE CAPTURE OF MOEUVRES.

London, September 20th.
11.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Scots completed the capture of Moeuvres this morning, overcoming the resistance of a party of the enemy who were still holding out in the village.

The enemy delivered a strong local attack north-west of Hulleuch this morning, after a heavy bombardment. We completely repulsed the attack capturing a number of prisoners.

English troops carried out a successful minor operation this morning north-west of La Bassée and advanced our line on a frontage of two-and-a-half miles, as far as the villages Rue de Marais and La Tourelle, capturing over 100 prisoners.

Clouds and a strong wind interfered with air work yesterday. We dropped five-and-a-half tons of bombs on various targets, and brought down two and drove down two enemy machines. No British machine is missing. Night flying was impossible.

GALLANT OUTPOST GARRISON.

London, September 21st.
2.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the occasion of a hostile attack at Moeuvres on September 17th, a corporal and six men of 1/5th battalion Highland Light Infantry, Fifty-Second Division, forming the garrison of one of our posts just north of the village, was surrounded and believed to have been captured. During the two days in which the Germans were in occupation of Moeuvres this party maintained their position with great gallantry and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. On the night of September 19th-20th, when Moeuvres was retaken by us, the whole party regained their unit without loss.

Yesterday afternoon fresh attacks on our posts north of Moeuvres were repulsed.

GERMAN STRONG POINT CAPTURED.

In the evening, the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the neighbourhood of Gauche Wood, and succeeded in pressing us back slightly at one of our advanced posts north of the Wood. Throughout the night the enemy made repeated and determined attempts with *flammenwerfer* and bombs to drive in our positions in this locality. All these attacks were repulsed, after hard fighting.

At night our line was advanced slightly north-west of Bell Engles.

This morning fighting recommenced in the sector east of Epehy.

We improved our positions slightly last night west of Messines, capturing a German strong point.

We made progress south-east of Ypres.

RORKE'S DRIFT RECALLED.

London, September 21st.

Reuter's morning despatch from Headquarters makes a feature of the heroic two days' stand at Moeuvres of a corporal and six men of the Highland Light Infantry, already mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig. The incident is comparable with the fight at Rorke's Drift. The gallant Scots were rather weak and bleary-eyed when they were rescued, but were able to respond lustily to the tumultuous cheering from their comrades.

A regular cordon of corpses around the post told how fiercely the little party were assailed. They were practically shelterless, and ceaseless vigilance was necessary to prevent the Germans from attaining a bombing distance.

Although they knew they were right in the midst of the foe they did not despair. Their only concern was whether their ammunition would hold out.

In any event they had determined not to surrender, but when it became impossible to hold the post they meant to sortie and try to reach the British outposts.

POSITION RESTORED AND IMPROVED.

London, September 20th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The villages Honlon and L'Empire are entirely cleared of small "pockets" of Germans.

North of St. Helene the Australians pushed on, the Germans being so indisposed to come to grips that only six were captured. In addition to 15 enemy divisions engaged on September 18th between Gouzeaucourt and the Somme, prisoners have been taken from at least two further divisions from the reserve. One of these divisions was only withdrawn from Gouzeaucourt a week ago after losing 1,000 prisoners. Another was withdrawn at Neale on September 3rd, after losing 800. Neither of these units were refitted or rested.

By the capture of Moeuvres we have not only restored but improved our position in this sector. Despite a strong resistance, we drove the enemy through the ruins of the village, gaining the cemetery and a line of railway. A considerable part of the enemy held out after we got through, but being cut off from reinforcements their position was practically hopeless.

GERMANY CONCEALS EFFECT OF OPERATIONS.

Paris, September 20th.

A Havas message says:—The German staff is again trying to hide the effects of the Allied operations on the Western Front by attributing imaginary objectives to their adversaries.

WEDNESDAY'S GREAT VICTORY.

London, September 21st.

Experts declare that the front between Arras and La Fere, largely held by the British, is strategically the most important part of the Western Front, and the battle on Wednesday, though fought only upon the outposts of the Hindenburg Line, was a great victory in which the British troops conclusively proved their personal ascendancy over the Germans.

A GERMAN REPORT.

London, September 21st.
5.25 p.m.

A German official report states:—South of the Somme we withdrew our advanced troops, thus evacuating Esigny-le-Grand.

The enemy gained a footing on the high ridges west of Jony.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE BENAY.

Paris, September 21st.

A communiqué states:—At night-time our troops operating in the region of St. Quentin captured Benay, and progressed north of the village.

We repulsed an enemy counter-attack against Custrès.

Both artillery were active in the region of the plateaux north of the Aisne.

In Lorraine two German attempts against our posts towards Arracourt and Aubervilliers were without result.

A FRENCH ADVANCE.

Paris, September 21st.

A communiqué states:—We advanced east of Esigny-le-Grand, also on the Moisy Farm plateau and captured prisoners.

There was lively artillery firing in the region of St. Quentin.

GERMANS LEAVE "ANOTHER DESOLATED DISTRICT."

London, September 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—A captured order deals with the destruction of property, and gives a long list of villages to be burnt. It says:—

"It will be remembered that there are means to defile all wells." It is the duty of every man to co-operate in this work of destruction.

The document was apparently inspired by the Crown Prince's boast that, though defeated, he had left another desolated district in France behind.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

Amsterdam, September 20th.

An official statement in the Metz newspapers claims that the long-range bombardment has ceased owing to the counter-fire of the Metz long-range guns.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

Paris, September 21st.

The steamer *Amiral Charner*, transporting horses and material from Bizerta to Malta, was torpedoed and sunk on September 18th.

Of 174 persons on board six perished.

VON CAPELLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Amsterdam, September 21st.

It is announced in Berlin that Vice-Admiral Behncke has been appointed to succeed Admiral von Capelle as Secretary to the Admiralty. The latter has been granted leave.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, reviewing Admiral Behncke's career, recalls an interview he granted to the American Naval Attaché at the beginning of 1915, when he declared that the U-boat war must be conducted with due regard to neutral ships and international law and the human lives aboard merchant ships, whether neutral or enemy.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW ENEMY AEROPLANES.

London, September 21st.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters reports:—A new type of enemy aeroplane has been reported by patrols. It is extremely handy to manoeuvre. Another, of which only a few have been seen, is a kind of improved Pfalz and is apparently extremely fast.

Russian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

ALLIED OPERATION ON DWINA RIVER.

London, September 21st.
1.05 p.m.

A British North Russia official report states:—A successful operation by Naval units and Allied troops between September 1st and 17th was carried out on the Dwina River, resulting in the sinking of two enemy ships, the capture of three guns and the infliction of heavy losses.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PALESTINE ADVANCE RESUMED.

BRITISH FORCES BREAK THROUGH.

London, September 20th.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Allenby, on September 19th, attacked on a front of 18 miles between Rafat and the sea, and broke through the Turkish lines and entered Talkern by the afternoon, a depth of 12 miles.

The cavalry passed on, advancing in the rear of the whole Turkish Army.

On the east, towards Nablus, other cavalry advanced north-east, towards El Afala and Beisan, in order to intercept the Turks retreating towards the north.

Three thousand prisoners have been taken.

General Allenby reports that the right wing, on the 18th, attacked west of the Jordan and occupied El Mughier, being an advance of from three to four miles.

El Mughier is the junction of several roads from the east and west of the Jordan. Its capture was effected in order to prevent the Turks on the west escaping towards the east.

There are 18,000 Turks on the west and 6,000 on the east. General Allenby is now in the rear of the enemy west of the Jordan, and the enemy will find great difficulty in extricating himself especially as the Arabs have cut the Hedjaz railway on the east of Lake Tiberias. The King of the Hedjaz has indicated a severe defeat on the Turks at Telie, south-east of the Dead Sea.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LATER.

The official report states:—During the night of Sept. 18th we commenced a general attack between the Jordan and the Sea. British and Indian troops, east of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road advanced successfully, and intercepted the Turkish road communications leading to the south-east from Nablus.

The main attack, in which the French participated, was launched on the morning of the 19th after a short bombardment between Rafat and the coast. The infantry rapidly progressed, overrunning the entire defensive system on this frontage. By eight o'clock in the morning we had penetrated a maximum depth of five miles before swinging east.

The latest reports indicate that the Talkern rail junction was occupied this afternoon, whilst a brigade of Australian Light Horse reached the main Talkern-Messudieh railway and road in the vicinity of Anabta, cutting off large bodies of the retreating enemy with guns and transport.

Meantime, a strong British, Indian and Australian cavalry force, which was moving towards the north in the coastal plain, seized at mid-day the road junction at Hudeira, 19 miles from the point of departure.

East of the river Jordan a strong detachment of Hedjaz Arabs severed the railway communication leading north, and west from Deraa.

Naval units co-operated in our advance, clearing the coastal roads with their gunfire.

The operations continue.

Over 3,000 prisoners were counted by eight o'clock at night, and many have not yet been counted.

Large quantities of material have been taken.

FRENCH TROOPS ALSO PARTICIPATING.

The prisoners are a mixed lot. Those belonging to picked units seem to be in good condition and well-clad. Others are dressed mostly in rags and are of all ages. A few Germans also were captured, but the main body of Germans had taken up a position towards the Turkish centre, outside the scope of the offensive. French troops participated on the extreme wing.

DECISIVE STROKE OF THE WAR.

London, September 21st.

General Allenby's achievement is a "real break-through" and is acclaimed by the papers as possibly the decisive stroke of the war in Asia Minor. The majority of the parties are firmly resolved for Parliamentary Government which will pursue the policy demanded by the seriousness of the situation independently of main Headquarters.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADVANCE IN THE BALKANS

BULGARIANS EVACUATE SEVENTY-MILE FRONT.

London, September 20th.

The latest news is that the Bulgarians have evacuated their positions on a seventy-mile front from Monastir to the Vardar.

The Serbians have taken 5,000 prisoners and captured 60 guns, including the majority of the enemy's heavy guns.

Heavy fire, possibly prelude to a new offensive, has been started on the left wing in the Italian-French sector.

SERBS ADVANCE THIRTY MILES.

The Serbs have now advanced 30 miles. The cavalry to the left of Poloshko is advancing in the direction of the Vardar Valley.

The Bulgars are retreating in disorder towards the Cerna near the Middle Vardar.

The First Bulgar Army of fifty battalions has been completely defeated.

LATER.

Reuter learns that on the Salonika Front the Serbians are pushing across the Cerna and continuing the march on Prilep, the Bulgarian advance base. They have further progressed on the right, capturing Orzecko and are advancing on Konopishto.

SERBS LIBERATE TEN VILLAGES.

London, September 21st.
3.15 p.m.

A Serbian official report, issued yesterday, states:—Our advance north in one day was more than 15 kilometres.

Our infantry passed the line Krnievo-Stragova-Dragojel-Poloshko. Our cavalry are north of this line.

More than ten villages were liberated in one day.

At the bend of the Cerna river we have taken the village Godiya.

Our aviators are unceasingly bombing the retreating enemy, and we have taken great numbers of prisoners.

Soldiers of New Serbia who had been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian Army are discarding their arms and transferring to our side.

BULGARS EVACUATE CERNA RIVER.

London, September 20th.
10.00 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué:—Our advance continues.

We passed the line Blatet-Tchemesko-Belashnitza.

The enemy has evacuated the Cerna river. We are crossing to the left bank.

The Bulgarians are burning stores.

Our prisoners exceed 5,000 and an additional ten guns were captured, mostly heavy guns, also quantities of material.

Several villages have been captured.

ALLIED ADVANCE CONTINUES.

London, September 21st.
1.00 a.m.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Despite a lively resistance the offensive between the Cerna and the Vardar has progressed.

On September 19th, the Allied cavalry reached the region of Poloshko and the Serbians reached the left bank of the Cerna in the region of Dunay and progressed towards Konopishto, across the very difficult ground separating Belashnitza from Beahara.

The French and Greeks carried the villages Tushine and Morie at the foot of Uzena. The captured a total of 90 guns. The British and Greek offensive in the region of Doiran is progressing, despite very violent counter-attacks.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT DEMANDS.

Amsterdam, September 21st.

The *Leipsiger Tageblatt's* Berlin correspondent states that the Government crisis has reached its climax. The majority of the parties are firmly resolved for Parliamentary Government which will pursue the policy demanded by the seriousness of the situation independently of main Headquarters.

The Social Democrats have declared their readiness to enter the new Government, on condition that two or three posts are occupied by Socialists.

The decision rests with the Centre Party, which meets on Monday. The paper advocates the appointment of Count Rantzau, now Minister at Copenhagen, as Chancellor.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS ON PEACE.

"WE MUST HAVE ABSOLUTE VICTORY."

Paris, September 21st.

Le Matin's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson, addressing the Allied diplomats and American politicians, lengthily explained his peace views. He said that it was essential to cut short the new attempt at pacifist propaganda.

"We must have absolute victory. No *pourparlers* are admissible. Even if Austria is prepared immediately to accept the fourteen peace points formulated, the fact remains that we cannot trust our enemies' word. We must have something beyond a verbal promise. It must be made impossible for them to break it."

AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

GERMANY READY TO PARTICIPATE.

Amsterdam, September 20th.

A message from Berlin says the German Note replying to the Austrian peace proposal states that the latter's summons is inspired by feelings of noble humanity to all belligerents and corresponds with the spirit of peace and conciliation pervading the statesmen and peoples of the Central Powers.

The Imperial Government is ready to participate in the proposed unbinding discussions and desires a lasting peace sincerely and earnestly.

JOINT ALLIED REPLY UNLIKELY.

Paris, September 21st.

Reuter learns that it is unlikely that the Allies will jointly reply to the Austrian Peace Note.

HOLLAND DENIED FOODSTUFFS.

UNITED STATES' INTIMATION.

Washington, September 21st.

The State Department notifies that as long as Holland permits herself to be intimidated by German threats to destroy her shipping there can be no arrangement for supplying her with American foodstuffs the same as other neutrals.

The State Department's notification arose out of Holland's appeal for American food supplies while 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping is lying idle in European ports.

The State Department hopes the Netherlands Government will open the way to a general resumption of trade by removing the embargo on the movement of her ships.

EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS STOPPED.

The Hague, September 21st.

It is reported that the export of all foodstuffs and everything connected with the Dutch food supply has been stopped.

DUTCH AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam, September 21st.

A telegram from Vienna in the Dutch press states that negotiations are proceeding favourably between Holland and Austria by which Austria will supply 5,000 tons of petroleum and large quantities of sugar, and Holland will give trade credit in guilders.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DELEGATE SEVERELY CASTIGATED.

London, September 20th.

A feature of the Labour Conference to-day was the severe castigation administered to a British delegate who asserted that the Allies were warring for imperialistic aims.

Mr. Sidney Webb emphasised that the delegate was not speaking for the British Delegation, the vast majority of whom strongly favoured the continuance of the war until victory is won.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., also denounced the delegate's speech which he emphasised did not represent the views of British Labour. (Applause.) There could be no ending to the war until the Germans had either voluntarily or compulsorily cleared out of France and Belgium. It was never intended to leave Germany a free hand in the East. (Applause.) They could never agree to the Brest-Litovsk peace. British Labour would fight to the end for its war aims. (Cheers.)

WAR-AIMS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the War Aims Committee was adopted.

The report expressed the unqualified determination of Labour to help the Allies to drive the Central Powers out of the occupied territories, supported President Wilson's fourteen propositions, demanded direct official representation of the workers at the Peace Conference, and decided to hold a World Labour Conference at the same time and place as the Peace Conference. It objected to secret diplomacy and secret treaties.

Mr. Bowen, an American delegate, notified that in the event of an Inter-Allied Conference being held in the future at which enemy delegations would be present, the American representatives would not participate.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE CARD PART



Mrs. S.—I have struck upon a brilliant idea. The men, I hear, are playing golf and tennis for War Bond Tickets. Hubby has quite a few chances already, so instead of the usual silver trinkets I have decided at all my card parties, until the end of the year, to give War Bond tickets as prizes. Wouldn't it be lovely if one of my guests won the \$25,000—and at this rate of exchange, too!

Mrs. G.—Capital. I think we might all do the same—and we'd not have that nasty feeling of just wasting our money on trash, for half of every five dollars spent on War Bond tickets goes to help the wounded.

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PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LETTS REFUSE TO FIGHT AGAINST
BRITISH.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

According to the German papers, the recent Bolshevik defeat on the northern front was due to mutiny of the Lettish regiments who refused to fight against the British.

MANIFESTO TO THE GOVERN-
MENTS OF EUROPE.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

A meeting of members of the Russian Duma and Imperial Council held at Kieff resolved to issue a manifesto appealing to all the Governments of Europe to end the Bolshevik terror.

PROTECTION OF UKRAINIANS.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

The Ukrainian Cabinet has decided to send a protest to all countries against the arrest and shooting of Ukrainians in Russia; also to request Germany to protect the Ukrainians in Russia.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

PARIS, September 20th.

A Havas message says:—Russian coupons for 1918 are already due. A rock-like confidence is indicated in the ultimate re-establishment of Russia's finances.

FUTURE OF POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

A semi-official Berlin telegram says that negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary regarding Poland are still without result. Germany, as before, rejects the so-called Austro-Polish solution.

GERMANY MUST PAY FULL
COMPENSATION.

PARIS, September 20th.

A Havas message says:—Lord Northcliffe, speaking to the officers and men of the Newfoundland Forestry Companies, said the world will hold Germany railways and mines as part payment for the horrible destruction of cities, villages and churches in France and Belgium. Peace will be dictated by the Entente in Berlin. Town for town, jewel for jewel, picture for picture, Germany must pay full compensation.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT OPENED
QUEEN WILHELMINA'S SPEECH.

THE HAGUE, September 21st.

The Queen opened the States General with a speech which expressed sympathy with the extraordinary distress among the people of the Netherlands. Her Majesty referred to the increasing seriousness of the economic difficulties owing to causes connected with the war, and reiterated Holland's neutrality, but firm resolve to defend her independence against all aggressors.

All reasonable efforts would be taken to lessen the burden of the mobilization, and also to secure equality in the distribution of necessities.

Full attention would immediately be devoted to strengthening the dislocated commerce and industry in Holland and the Colonies after the war.

The limitation of expenditure for defence was necessary.

New legislation would include the establishment of a Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, also a Department of Labour, and the draining of the Zuyder Zee.

In the Indies the fight against the alcohol and opium habits would energetically continue, and the organization of a colonial military force based on the economic development of the population would be undertaken.

THE BAKU EXPEDITION.

"QUINOTIC ENTERPRISES."

LONDON, September 20th.

There is some criticism here regarding the British expedition to Baku, the issue of which is described as a warning against quinotic enterprises. As regards the conduct of the Armenians at Baku, it is pointed out that the Armenian hillmen have shown themselves good fighters, but Armenians of the plains and the towns are very different.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND
EXTENDED.

LONDON, September 21st.

It is officially announced that the recruiting period in Ireland has been extended from October 10th to October 15th.

Should recruiting fail and conscription become necessary, the preliminary steps to enforce conscription can only be taken when Parliament is sitting. Therefore, steps cannot be taken before October 15th.

OBITUARY.

WELL-KNOWN COMPOSER.

LONDON, September 21st.
The death is announced of Liza Lehmann, the composer.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 21st.
The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on Page 7.)

INDEPENDENCE AND
SOVEREIGNTY AND THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[BY ARNOLD BENNETT.]

The news has now gone through the whole world that the British Government publicly and formally accepts the idea of a League of Nations as a proper idea, an idea which must be realized.

This is something. It is true that the Bishop of Oxford, in the House of Lords debate, said that to listen to certain peers sent "a chill to the heart." It was the lukewarmness and the timidity of those peers that sent a chill to the episcopal heart. Those peers were wrong. But the Bishop also was wrong. Champions of the idea of a League of Nations have no business to be feeling a chill at the heart. Their business is to face the great problem courageously, and to go ahead. In my opinion the great problem, among many very serious problems inherent in the idea, is the problem of getting the nations to abandon the things known as "sovereignty" and "independence."

For these things, in the old absolute sense of the words just used, will have to be abandoned, and the nations—none more so than Britain—hate to abandon them. Only the day before the House of Lords debate Lord Parker wrote a considerable letter to the *Times*, expressing the view that a League of Nations might be formed without the separate nations giving up their absolute sovereignty and independence. He did not explain how, and I am ready to prophesy that he never will explain how. Lord Parker is a legal peer of much experience, but even he will be unable to find a method by which a nation, having consented to act on a committee, and having transferred a part of its authority to that committee, can still act in complete individual freedom and can still keep the whole of its authority intact. The conception of national sovereignty and national independence as we have hitherto understood it cannot survive if the League of Nations is to be a success. We may as well stand steadily in front of this fact and look it straight in the eyes.

A STATE OF BARBARISM.

In prehistoric times, and in historic times too, large numbers of individual persons regarded themselves as absolutely sovereign and independent. If they wanted anything they went and took it by force—when they could. If they thought they had a grievance they went and put the grievance right by force—when they could. They refused to listen to anybody else about their private affairs. They were their own justice. Even to-day many individuals stick to this theory in some important details. Thus many a husband, convinced of his wife's adultery, thinks himself entitled to kill the adulterer—of course, without trial—and to be admired and let off by a jury for doing so. And many juries are inclined to admire such husbands, and some juries do let them off.

This is pure barbarism. The vast majority of people admit that it is barbarism, and recognise that real freedom is only to be attained by the concerted action of society. They are aware that to "take the law into your own hands" is a sure way of destroying law. They drastically limit their individual sovereignty and independence by referring disputes to a committee of themselves, and they abide by the decisions of that committee. Occasionally the committee does grave injustice. It is accepted as being less inconvenient and unpleasant than the old state of barbarism. Why, to-day, and for long years past, an Englishman has not been free to do as he likes in his own house. His individual authority has been whittled away—on all sides; yet real freedom, real security, and real happiness have increased despite the limitation of certain sorts of freedom, and the old state of barbarism, among individuals, will never be allowed to return.

THE RIGHT OF MIGHT.

But nations, considered as individuals, are still living in the old state of barbarism. Each is determined to be absolutely unfettered in the exercise of its sovereign right to act according to its whim. We nearly all say: "My country right or wrong," just as in the old epoch of family feuds people used to say: "My family right or wrong." We nearly all say: "What! allow a lot of foreigners to dictate to us! Absurd!"

And yet in saying that we say precisely what Prussia says, and we uphold precisely what Prussia is fighting for—namely, the right of an individual nation to do as it likes over the earth. A nation can only do as it likes by the exercise of physical force, and to uphold absolute sovereignty and independence is to lengthen the reign of physical force.

The only antidote to physical force among nations is submission to the decrees of an international committee. When that condition of mind is reached, physical force will be unnecessary. Individuals used to go about with guns and rapiers. They were obliged to do so so long as they would not permit their individual freedom of action, to be infringed. When they consented to abandon complete freedom of action, they could abandon guns and rapiers also—and the average duration of life increased! So will it be with nations. The one prospect of the success of a League of Nations will be—not the limitation—but the total abandonment of armaments intended for the settlement of international quarrels. Individuals have not limited the size of guns and rapiers for individual use—they have totally abandoned them.

The question naturally arises: To what extent must national independence and sovereignty be impaired by the proper functioning of a League of Nations? As to independence, it may be

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LIES ABOUT OUR BULLETS.
EXCUSE FOR NEW GERMAN
CRIME!

The Ministry of Information has issued through its Wireless Service the following note referring to German mis-statements as to bullets used in the British Armies.

Is the German Government contemplating some fresh barbarous innovation like the use of poison gas? The question is suggested by the persistent allegations that the British Armies made use of unlawful bullets. Not content with disseminating this falsehood through its news agencies, the German Government recently addressed a formal protest against the use of this bullet to the British Government, asserting that the British missile is employed in contravention of Article 23 of The Hague Convention of 1864 and The Hague Declaration of 1909. The British Foreign Office, through a neutral Government, has sent a reply disposing of this protest in a conclusive fashion, and showing clearly that there has been no infraction on the English side of the articles of The Hague Convention and Declaration, which prohibit the use of projectiles calculated to cause unnecessary suffering, and particularly of a missile which expands or flattens easily in the human body, as would be the case with a bullet with a hard envelope that does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions.

The British Service ammunition does not offend in either respect. The British bullet has a core made in two parts, but the core is completely covered and the envelope is not pierced with incisions. The bullet does not expand or flatten easily, nor does it produce unnecessarily severe or painful wounds. For these reasons the British Government states that it regards the German Government's protest as absolutely unjustified, and it emphatically refuses to discontinue the use of a bullet which is quite as humane as that employed in any other army, and which complies both in the spirit and the letter with The Hague regulations.

If the German protest were really dictated by humanitarian motives, this clear and simple answer should be the end of the matter. But the British Government has had to learn from experience. It knows that a German accusation of this kind is usually put forward as the excuse for some prepared and concerted violation of the laws and customs of war. The Foreign Office has, therefore, caused the German Government to be notified that, if any such fresh outrage is committed, prompt and stern reprisals will follow.

WHAT THE LEAGUE WILL DO.

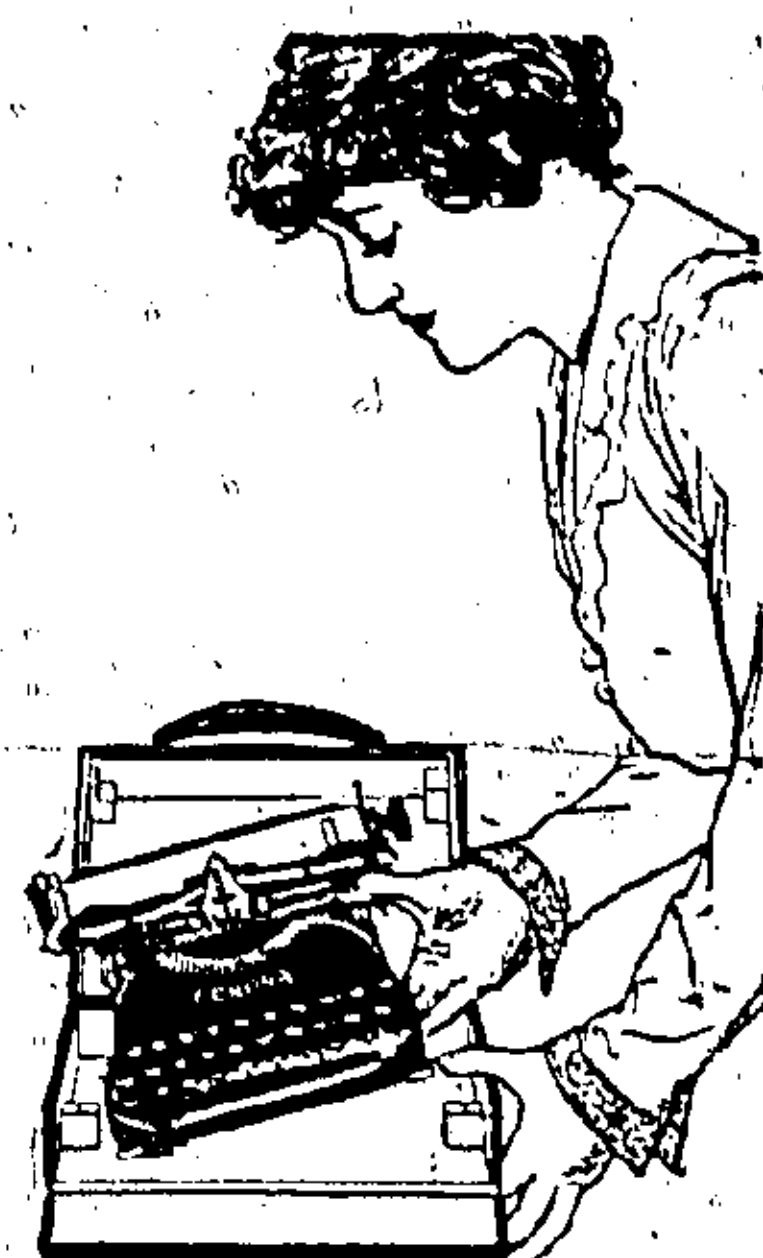
Do not imagine that a nation belonging to a League of Nations will be able to do just as it chooses even within its own borders. The greatest international relation is the relation of trade, and the conditions of trade will not be at the mercy of individual whim. Nations, for instance, will assuredly not be permitted to inconvenience other nations by playing the perfect irresponsible autocrat in their own harbours. And if a nation happens to have a monopoly of a particular raw commodity which the world needs, it will not be permitted to extort from the world a fantastic ransom for that commodity. These are just samples.

Again, take the air. Much of the world's traffic will in future be done in the air. Will a nation then be permitted to say: "The air over my lands is my own air, and I shall make my own private laws about passage through my air?" It positively will not.

"Ah!" you exclaim. "But there is one point on which sovereignty and independence will continue inviolable. Territorial integrity! A national's territory is its own for ever, and no super-national authority can take away its territory." Well, I doubt it. The nations will kick hard against any international meddling with territorial integrity. But the logic of the world situation will compel them to stop kicking and to acquiesce in the inevitable. In the first place, there are cases in which ownership of territory is disputed, or has never been satisfactorily established. A League of Nations will settle these cases. A League of Nations ought, without doubt, to settle the final partition of Central Africa. And in the second place, if territorial integrity is to be for ever respected there can be no change in the surface-tenure of the world, and what ever injustice existed at the moment when a League was formed, would there-for be perpetuated. Such an idea is absurd. It is contrary to the very principle of evolution itself.

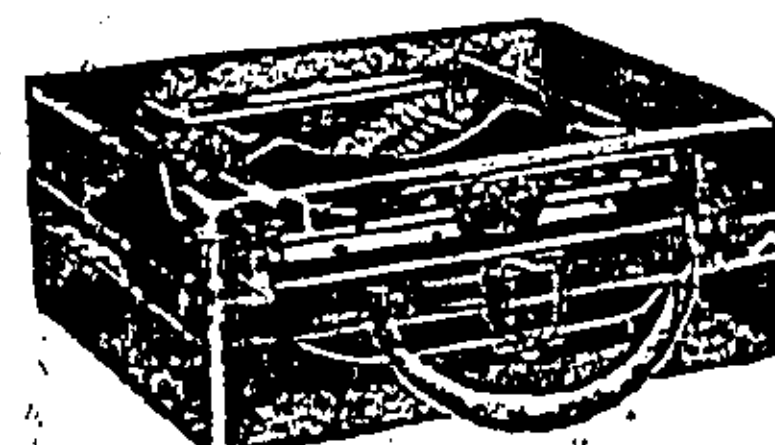
Transfers of territory from one nation to another will inevitably occur. They are bound to occur. They ought to occur. If a League is not brought into existence we shall enjoy a continuance of the institution of war, with all its wondrous blessings, and the transfers will occur through war. If a League is born and thrives, the transfers will occur through the edicts of the League, and hence the League will override territorial integrity.

You cry out upon such a horrible prospect! Well, if you prefer war, have it. If you prefer the ideal of individual absolute sovereignty and independence, the absolute right to do what you choose so far as physical force allows—if you prefer this Prussian ideal, have it in full. Let hell's name! Admit immediately that militarism can't be beaten! Let militarism survive arrogant and undefeated. For why should you contend against an ideal which you prefer to the only ideal that opposes it?

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THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

OVER A MILE BEYOND PREVIOUS LINE.

LONDON, September 20th. 1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Towards mid-day on Thursday the English attacked Lempire in the Epehy sector, and, despite considerable opposition and in face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, made valuable progress to a depth of over a mile beyond the line previously gained in this locality. We captured, after obstinate resistance, a strong point called Malassie Farm and also a number of small woods and posts forming part of our old defences.

MOEUVRES RECAPTURED.

We attacked last night and recaptured Moeuvres. The enemy's resistance was obstinate. Fighting continues. A few prisoners were taken. There were local engagements elsewhere on the battlefield and also to the north-westward of Hulloch.

We repulsed raiders northward of Lens. BRANDENBURG DIVISION "RAKED TO SHREDS."

LONDON, September 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says the battle of St. Quentin, which is now quieting down, has been one of the notable victories of the war. The enemy casualties have been most heavy owing to the close character of the fighting and the sturdy resistance. The principal centres of fighting yesterday were around Epehy, where the Alpine corps continue to offer stout resistance and between Gouzeaucourt and Villers-Guislain where the 6th Brandenburg Division was raked to shreds by the machine-gun barrage.

MAGNIFICENT BRITISH RESISTANCE.

LONDON, September 19th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, continuing his message of to-day's date, the first part of which appears among the earlier cables, says:—Equally fine was the splendid resistance of the 17th Division to the heavy counter-attack at Villers-Guislain. Our men stood their ground like graven images. The Germans came on again and again with great valour and determination. Then came a lull. The 17th still stood while the only Germans to be seen were stark or writhing forms in the foreground.

To-day the fighting has been in the nature of local actions principally around Epehy, Villers-Guislain, east of Ronsoy and Gueuche Wood. We repulsed all attempts to regain ground and further progressed.

This morning we carried Lempire north-east of Ronsoy. The "mopping up" of the German outpost zone steadily continues.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 20th.

A wireless German official message states:—We repulsed repeated strong counter-attacks against Gouzeaucourt and on both sides of Epehy, and also attacks between the Omignon rivulet and the Somme.

FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, September 20th. 3.00 p.m.

The *Echo de Paris* states that the heavy German counter-attacks at Gouzeaucourt mentioned in yesterday's communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig, were launched by Prince Rupprecht, who attempted to copy General Mangin's recent victorious manoeuvre. Two fresh divisions were employed. The main object of the counter-offensive was to compel the abandonment of the British advance towards Le Catelet and St. Quentin.

TOTAL PRISONERS NOW 10,000.

LONDON, September 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that further reports confirm the heavy nature of the enemy's counter-attack yesterday afternoon north of Trescault and the severity of his losses. There has been fighting to-day in the sector east of Epehy and also in the neighbourhood of Gouzeaucourt, where we gained ground north of Gueuche Wood.

There were local engagements on the remainder of the battlefield. We improved our positions slightly westward of Wytschaete and repulsed raiders east of Neuve Chapelle and north of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The prisoners taken during the operations commenced yesterday north of St. Quentin now exceed 10,000, while over 60 guns have been captured.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

There was slight enemy activity on the 18th inst.

We brought down four and drove down three enemy machines uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

British aeroplanes assisted the advancing troops and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy.

We dropped 16 tons of bombs in the twenty-four hours.

Anti-aircraft guns brought down a hostile machine on the 18th inst., while machine-gun fire from the ground brought down another on the 17th inst.

ENEMY ASSAULTING RANKS MOWN DOWN.

LONDON, September 19th.

Telegraphing this evening, Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The heavy German counter-attacks yesterday and to-day prove the enemy's obstinate resistance to our intentions, and are a tribute to the excellence of our Staff work and organisation.

Prisoners state that the blow was expected north of Gouzeaucourt, instead of south thereof; hence the German thrust at Moeuvres. When the unexpected happened, the Germans changed their plans and took the offensive east of Havincourt Wood.

The Guards Brigades of the 3rd and 37th Divisions withstood the onslaught of the Sixth enemy Division.

The Germans directed a tremendous bombardment against High Wood and Havincourt Wood at the rear of our line, but so magnificent was the defence that dense enemy waves only succeeded in reaching our positions at certain places, from which very few returned. When the effort spent itself, there was a sheer mowing down of the assaulting ranks. The ground was a terrible shambles. The enemy casualties were quite forty per cent of the troops engaged. The Sixth German Division, fresh from training as storm troops, is no longer war-worthy.

BRITISH TROOPS INDIVIDUALLY SUPERIOR.

Further north resistance was more stubborn.

There was long and bitter fighting in Gueuche Wood and at Epehy. The most determined effort was south of Berthen-court, where our artillery played such havoc that it was a mere straggling remnant which received the final repulse from infantry.

The moral effect of the tanks has been immense. They frequently gained their objectives without firing a shot. The numerous gulches and sunken roads gave them much opportunity for tactical enterprise. Their skill and daring were too much for the Germans.

Summing up, we have advanced an average of 4,000 yards on a front of 18 miles, engaging 13 Divisions between Gouzeaucourt and the Somme and obliging the enemy to throw in two more Divisions from close reserve.

At no period of the war has the individual superiority of our soldiers been more pronounced. In an Order dealing with raiding parties, General Von Below, Commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, says:—This shows that at present the British have a fighting superiority over our troops in No-Man's-Land. This morning it was reported that we were holding all our gains.

The enemy desperately counter-attacked during the evening of the 18th inst. south-east of Havincourt Wood, employing six Divisions, but being entirely repulsed, as was a similar effort in the vicinity of Villers-Guislain.

The Australians captured 349 prisoners in an attack on the Hindenburg outpost line.

AUSTRALIANS AGAINST MAIN LINE.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Australians have advanced beyond the Hindenburg outposts and are right up against the main line.

ALLIED ADVANCE IN "IMPREGNABLE" ZONE.

PARIS, September 19th.

A Havas message says:—The British and French attack on both sides of St. Quentin represents an advance on a 22 mile front.

There are over 60,000 (10,000?) prisoners. At points the advance into the "impregnable" zone of the Hindenburg defences was several miles, and resulted in the capture of 10 village fortresses.

The French took part in the drive, making an advance of nearly two miles on a front of about six miles.

TWO MILES FROM HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, September 20th.

The British line is nowhere more than two miles from the Hindenburg Line.

LONDON, September 19th. (Delayed.)

The British so far have taken 8,000 prisoners and 50 guns on the Gouzeaucourt-Holnon front and are now within two miles of the Hindenburg Line.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 19th.

A wireless German official message, amidst lengthy claims alleging that the Anglo-French offensive has been repulsed, admits that the Australians have reached the line Bellicourt-Bellengue. It is stated that fifteen British and French divisions have been identified on the attacking front.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE ESSIGNY LE GRAND.

LONDON, September 20th. 4.25 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—In the region of St. Quentin last evening we captured Essigny le Grand and took more prisoners.

South of the Ailette the night was marked by violent enemy reactions. Five times his counter-attacks were smashed against our new positions north of Allemant and east of Moisy Farm. The enemy, whose losses were very heavy, did not achieve the slightest result.

We gained ground to the west of Aisy and north-east of Vailly.

The enemy attempt to cross the Vesle at Jonchery failed.

Our reconnaissances penetrated enemy lines north-west of Souain and brought back prisoners.

LONDON, September 20th. 4.05 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—We captured Essigny-le-Grand.

CONTINUED FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 20th.

A French communiqué states that the troops on the 19th inst., continued their attacks in the region westwards of St. Quentin, extending their gains, despite stubborn resistance. We advanced beyond Contescourt, which is ours, and we carried Castris. Southwards we reached the outskirts of Benay.

On the plateaux westwards of Jouy the enemy again counter-attacked unsuccessfully. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, appreciably increasing our advance and capturing 100 prisoners.

AMERICANS DEMONSTRATE THEIR EFFICIENCY.

LONDON, September 19th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the striking success at St. Mihiel has conclusively demonstrated to the world that the Americans are as highly trained as a fighting machine as the Germans or the British and French.

The French unstintingly praise the American Staff work, and say the success enables the Allies at any time they please to begin an attack threatening the security of the whole German line by menacing their lateral lines of communication, the fortress of Metz and the Briey iron district. It likewise threatens the whole line of the Meuse northwards. Hence the Americans' new line may very greatly influence the future course of the war.

There is evidence that the Germans are finding great difficulty in arranging reliefs for Divisions in the line, which is imposing an excessive strain on the troops.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

THE NEW BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, September 20th.

The severe German defeat, recorded by Sir Douglas Haig, is the culminating operation of an uninterrupted series of concerted engagements during the last eight days. Its chief importance lies in the fact that the advanced defences of the Hindenburg Line, west and north-west of St. Quentin, have been broken down. The new front borders almost everywhere the Hindenburg Line except to the west of St. Quentin, where the town is girdled by a powerful defensive system which is completed on the east and south by the double water-line of the canal and the Somme, narrow gullies and sunken roads constituting formidable obstacles.

The positions taken by the British form a network of wooded hills commanding the Cambrai-St. Quentin road. Any further loss of ground here will constitute a new breach in the Hindenburg Line.

CONSTANT HAMMERING BY THE FRENCH. Meanwhile General Mangin, on the right, is indomitably hammering at the great St. Gobain position which is the central pillar of the enemy line, while the Americans are preparing to turn the southernmost Hindenburg bastion at Metz, all giving promise of the most momentous operations next month.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the bitter fighting of General Mangin's men on the Malmaison Plateau, says immediately one position has been taken another commanding it must be attacked. The troops have been worked to the last ounce, enduring fatigue unknown since the battle of Verdun. Some divisions have been engaged almost incessantly for 17 days.

HAPPIEST CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, September 20th.

President Wilson, replying to His Majesty the King's congratulations on the St. Mihiel victory, says:—The generous rivalry now going on between the forces of the great countries engaged against Germany is touched with an enthusiasm and heroism which must certainly bring victory with quicker and quicker pace, and it is one of the happiest circumstances of the war that the Allies can admire each other's achievements with equal enthusiasm.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CZECHS HARD PRESSED IN RUSSIA.

OPPOSED BY 100,000 GERMANS AND BOLSHIEVICS.

LONDON, September 19th.

The latest news received in London shows that the Czechs-Slovaks in European Russia are very hard-pressed. The Bolsheviks with a considerable number of Germans occupied Volk, Simbirsk and Kazan.

The Germans are concentrating considerable numbers in the Kharkoff-Bielgorod area, apparently aiming to prevent the junction of General Alexieff's forces in the Don valley with the Czechs about Samara.

There are about 18,000 Bolsheviks between the Czechs in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg and General Poole's forces at Archangel.

It is understood that over 100,000 Bolsheviks and Germans are engaged with the Czechs.

GERMAN-LED FORCES SEVERELY DEFEATED.

LONDON, September 20th.

A British official communiqué regarding the operations in North Russia states:—On the Dwina a very large enemy armoured steamer has been captured.

On the 18th inst., the Karelia troops severely defeated German-led forces at Ukhinskaya, 40 miles eastward of the Finnish frontier. They pursued the enemy who suffered heavily.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS AROUND LAKE DOIRAN.

SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 20th.

A British official message from Salonika says the British and Greeks, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., attacked to the westward and eastward of Lake Doiran. They captured westward of the lake, Trichavatos, south of Doiran town, advancing our line about 2,000 yards. Heavy Bulgarian counter-attacks gained part of the ground captured on the left, but the positions in the centre and on the right were maintained.

Eastward of the lake, after a night advance, we carried the enemy's outpost line.

Upwards of 700 prisoners have been counted. The Greeks fought with great gallantry.

FIGHTING NOW ON OPEN GROUND.

LONDON, September 19th.

A Havas message says:—In the Balkans, north of Monastir, the Allies have continued their advance.

Serbian and Jugo-Slav troops fought with great dash.

The Bulgarian defence system was broken, and the troops are now on open ground without trenches.

FRENCH TROOPS PURSUING BULGARIANS.

LONDON, September 20th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allies on the 17th and 18th insts. greatly extended the two previous days' successes, the Bulgarians retreating in disorder on the Cerna.

Our troops, pursuing, reached the Cerna on one part and captured the mountainous zone at Djurokamen and Chazerna, crossed the River Delacifetza and passed the Korden region and Blato mountain.

The enemy abandoned prisoners and much material.

British and Greek troops attacked in the region of Lake Doiran and gained a footing in the first enemy positions, despite resistance. They have already captured numerous prisoners.

SERBIANS BREAK BULGARIAN FRONT.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Serbians have completely broken the Bulgarian front.

The Serbian cavalry reached Polshko, 20 miles north of the original front.

Other Serbian cavalry are advancing upon the important junction of Prilep. The front is now 25 miles wide.

The offensive is regarded as a most important success, and it looks likely that the Allies will clear the whole of this area.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

The entry of the Anglo-Greek forces into action, following with rapidity the Franco-Serbian success, forebodes a great extension of fighting on the Macedonian front.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTENSE FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, September 20th.

A Turkish communiqué of the 17th reports intense fighting activity on the whole Palestine front.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES BOMB GERMAN TOWNS DAILY.

AMSTERDAM, September 20th.

The military correspondent of the *Volk* states that the Allies are daily bombing Cologne and Coblenz. Many have been killed and injured.

The German figures concerning the attacks are far below the facts.

Refugees are fleeing to Holland daily.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH EVACUATE BAKU. ONE OF THE MOST THRILLING CHAPTERS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, September 19th.

It is now permissible to state that Baku has been evacuated. The British forces have safely withdrawn to north-west Persia.

LONDON, September 19th.

One of the most thrilling chapters in the war has just come to light in connection with the British evacuation of Baku.

Amid circumstances entailing deadly peril to our forces, the British naturally expected the loyal co-operation of the local inhabitants and garrison, especially regarding the security of sea communications. The Bolshevik fleet, however, after conveying our soldiers there, appeared to think that no further effort was necessary. The Armenian troops, also, proved unreliable in action on August 17th, when they refused to fight and dispersed to their homes. On August 20th a determined Turkish attack was beaten off by the North-Staffords and Worcesters, who, however, were compelled to give ground. Realising the hopelessness of the situation, owing to improper support, we decided to evacuate Baku on Sept. 1st. The same day the Turks re-attacked and our allies again failed to co-operate with the result that the Warwicks had to cover the Armenian and Russian retirement and it is feared they lost heavily.

UNRELIABLE ARMENIANS.

On September 2nd certain troops arrived from the Russian General Bicharakov as a consequence of which the British resolved to hold on a little longer. The promise of further reinforcements and the temporary inactivity of the enemy tended to improve the morale of our allies, and re-strengthened their wish to hold on to Baku.

The action of the fleet was peculiar as it refused permission for the British evacuation.

Meanwhile, the local population were apparently quite unable to sink differences which went so far that the Armenians opened negotiations to hand over the town to the enemy thereby introducing another element of extreme danger to the British detachment.

On September 14th the Turks made a determined attack in force. After a sixteen hours battle, the brunt of which was borne by the British, our troops finally evacuated the town and reached north-west Persia by sea. The Russians themselves had become disgusted with the dilatory, unreliable behaviour of the Armenians and presumably placed the necessary shipping at the disposal of the evacuating forces.

AMSTERDAM, September 20th.

A message from Constantinople states that the Turks have occupied Baku.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO BELGIUM.

THE TERMS ANALYSED AND REJECTED.

LONDON, September 18th.

A telegram from the Belgian Foreign Minister has been communicated to Reuter's Agency. It begins:—The Belgian Government has received through an indirect channel communications which throw light on the intention of Germany towards Belgium. The communications were transmitted from Bern to the Belgian Foreign Minister, who immediately acquainted the Allied Governments.

Belgium did not receive a formal proposition directly from the Imperial Government. According to the communications received, the intention of Germany would be to demand that Belgium bind herself to effect a solution of the languages question in conformity with Germany's Imperial policy, thus requiring Belgium to abdicate the right inherent to her sovereignty to solve one of the problems of her internal political organisation in accordance with the interests of the Belgian people.

BELGIUM A MILLSTONE ROUND THE KAISER'S NECK.

PARIS, September 18th.

A Havas message says:—Belgium has rejected the offer of Germany's separate peace. Belgium is a millstone round the neck of the Kaiser and a handicap to the German forces. The Germans want to shorten their line and this is only possible with a neutral Belgium, as a defensive counterpart to the offensive movement of the Allies, which is outflanking Belgium.

Germany would also claim full amnesty for Belgian citizens who had been guilty of helping the plans of the enemy, thereby imposing on the Belgian Government an act of submission.

Germany would insist on the maintenance, after the war, of commercial treaties previously in force. This, following upon the destruction of Belgian industry by the invader, would ensure Germany's economic grip on the country.

Moreover, the "pawn" theory is not abandoned. Germany would insist upon binding up the fate of Belgium with the solution of the colonial question.

Finally, the obligation which rests on Germany completely to repair the damage unjustly inflicted upon her victim is not even mentioned. Germany thus would be enriched by the pillage of Belgium whose ruin would be completed.

It should be noted that published statements are inaccurate on the two following points. In opposition to what has been said, the communications which have been received by the Belgian Government mention neither an eventual suspension of hostilities between Belgium and Germany nor the evacuation of Belgian territory.

The conditions set forth above overshadow, and render sterile, all declarations which appear to recognise the independence of Belgium. They cannot be taken as the basis of any serious discussion. The Belgian Government formulated its programme in a Note to the Pope in January, and as all the Allied Governments know, it is firmly resolved to maintain it undiminished.

EXPRESSES COLLIDE ON FRENCH RAILWAY.

PARIS, September 20th.

Thirty persons have been killed and 100 injured as a result of a collision between two Marseilles expresses in the Pacy tunnel between La Roche and Dijon. American soldiers effectively assisted in the rescue work.

EAST BOUND MAILS LOST.

LONDON, September 20th.

The General Post Office announces the loss at sea through enemy action of civil letter mails for Aden, British East Africa, Uganda, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies, the Lake area of German East Africa, India, Malay States, North Borneo, Persia, Philippines, Sarawak, Seychelles, Siam, Straits Settlements and Zanzibar, containing letters received in London for dispatch between mid-day of the 7th inst. and the morning of the 11th. No Army mails were included in the dispatch.

AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

REPORT BY LABOUR CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Labour Conference War Aims Committee has submitted a report regarding the Austrian Peace Note, urging the Allies to make public a collective declaration of their aims, to subscribe to President Wilson's fourteen points and to ask the enemies to define their war aims.

The report was adopted without a vote.

AMERICAN LABOUR TERMS.

PARIS, September 18th.

A Havas message says:—American Labour's peace terms were laid before the resumed Conference of Inter-Allied Labour delegates in London by Mr. Gompers, who stated that the German invaders must be driven out and then, endorsing the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson, he remarked that there should be a league of the free people of the world, and a common covenant to secure justice and peace, and a recognition of the rights of small nations.

BRITISH LABOUR MINISTER'S SPEECH IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 19th.

A Havas message says:—Mr. Roberts, British Minister of Labour, addressed a meeting at Paris and said the British, together with the American Democracy, would continue the war until peace by victory was secured. All peace and Lorraine were to be restored to France without a referendum.

FRENCH PREMIER'S PROMISE.

M. Clemenceau's magnificent reply to Austria was most loudly applauded when he said:—A most terrible account from one people to another has been opened; it shall be paid.

FRANCE'S REPLY.

PARIS, September 20th.

Acknowledging to the Swiss Minister the receipt of the Austro-Hungarian Peace Note, M. Pichon enclosed in his letter a copy of the official *Journal* containing the speech of M. Clemenceau, dated on the 18th inst., declaring that the speech constituted the reply of France to the Note.

HINDENBURG LESS BOASTFUL.

LONDON, September 19th.

The *Mittags Zeitung* publishes an Hindenburg Proclamation acquainting the troops with the Austrian peace proposal and intimating that war operations are not to be interrupted, adding that readiness for peace is not in contradiction with the spirit with which we are carrying on the struggle.

Hindenburg significantly drops his previous boastfulness about smashing up his enemies and dwells on the defensive nature of the struggle and the necessity of protecting the Homeland.

He warns the troops that the enemy camp had previously rejected Germany's peace offers with scorn and derision.

AUSTRIA'S OFFER STILL OPEN.

AMSTERDAM, September 20th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

PACIFIC SERVICE.

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILINGS ON OR ABOUT —

"MONTEAGLE" ... 5th Oct.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 13th Dec.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6th Nov.	"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 1st Jan.
"KEY WEST" ... 6th Nov.	"KEY WEST" ... Feb.

* Freight Service only.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.
Dominion Express Company's Travellers' Cheques issued, a safe and convenient way of carrying funds.

For particulars regarding passage fares, cuttings, etc., apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept., P. & O. S. N. CO., HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI via FOOCHEW ... "WONGSANG" ... Tues., 24th Sept. 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed., 25th Sept. 7 a.m.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri., 27th Sept. 3 p.m.
BANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Tues., 1st Oct. Noon.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 4th Oct. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAIRANG" and "YITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BOENEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datan.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS SETTLEMENTS PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

KUHARA LINE.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERLIN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, HAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

DIRECT SERVICE TO DELHI.

S.S. SHINNO MARU ... About 23rd Sept.

For further particulars apply to—

OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
NIAS	SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN	25th Sept.	1st Oct.	JAVA
TJIMANOEK	CHINGWINTAO	30th Sept.	1st Oct.	JAVA
TJILIWONG	Kobe and Moji	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	MACASSAR
TJIKINI	AMOY	25th Sept.	29th Oct.	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building Managing Agents [162]

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Fortnightly Joint-Service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers ... To SAN FRANCISCO.

REMBRANDT ... 10,000 ... 1st Oct.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents. [162]

Telephone 1574-1575-1576.

SHIPS
ENGINES
BOILERS
MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Shipbuilders, Sailors, Repairs, Bellmeters, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Graving Dock, 70 ft. by 30 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in. Patent Slipway taking vessels up to 8,000 tons. Electric Crane lifting up to 100 tons.

Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Marine and Boat Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Grift, Launches, Harbour, every description of work.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hong Kong, Ltd.—Incorporated in Hong Kong. China and Japan. Agents. Telephone 215.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Trade Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application. Telephone address "COUPON". THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong Hotel Building, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA. Chief Offices—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C. [216]

WEATHER REPORT.

September 22nd, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei and Guam; other changes are slight. An anti-cyclone has developed over Shantung, and the depression remains over stationary in the China Sea. The typhoon is nearly stationary in Lat. 17 deg. N. Long. 119 deg. E., approximately.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.43 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.07 inches, against an average of 73.37 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (E. winds, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.)
Formosa Channel ... (North winds, strong.)
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo ... The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

Fr m 23rd to 29th September, 1918.

Days of Week or Days of Month	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon. 23	11 21	6 4	4 48	1 4	10 49	7 3	4 43	2 0
Tues. 24	10 20	5 7	5 37	1 5	11 28	7 4	5 13	3 4
Wed. 25	1 23	5 2	5 38	1 7	11 28	7 4	5 13	3 4
Thurs. 26	0 11	7 3	7 45	2 0	11 28	7 4	5 13	3 4
Fri. 27	1 18	7 1	8 14	2 3	11 28	7 4	5 13	3 4
Satur. 28	2 24	6 7	10 45	2 3	11 28	7 4	5 13	3 4
Sun. 29	4 2	6 6	11 56	2 3	11 28	7 4	5 13	3 4

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIAS"

having arrived from San Francisco, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 25th September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 20th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th September at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2437]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong. Bills and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 2 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.



R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, 216, 217.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

TEL. No. 220 or 155.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REUTERS & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

WE HAIWEI and TIENSTEIN "KUEICHOW" On 23rd Sept 3 P.M.
NEWCHWANG "HWAH KUEI" On 24th Sept Noon.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 24th Sept 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 27th Sept 8 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent saloon accommodation, Ambulance, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Kitchens and cabins.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIWAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 24th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 27th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	NOVA		1st	1st

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 tons	Wed. 8th Oct. 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	Wed. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	Sat. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 13,700 tons	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH WU 8,400 tons	Sat. 28th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, HIRIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

† KATORI MARU ... Sat. 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Thurs. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MOBI, Manager.

Telephone 252 and 253

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED. 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS. 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT. 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIFFON MARU	11,800	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE.
Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Pagan Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 23rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Malacca, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Amakusa, N. S. W., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

TAKAO (via SWATOW and AMOY).

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.

"CHINA" November 18th.

(An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.)

Princes' Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Lee House Street. Tel. 1943.

